

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 5 -

REMARKS

Claims 1-17 and 21-23 are pending.

Claims 18-20 were previously canceled.

Claims 1 and 21 are amended to clarify that the tread area (13) is located in the sole (foot bed) of the sock (i.e., on the bottom; the area that is walked on). Support can be found in Figures 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, and 9, which clearly illustrate the tread area being on the bottom portion of the sock. No new matter is added.

Anticipation Rejections.

Claims 1, 2, and 9-12 have been rejected as being allegedly being anticipated by Lambertz (US 6,286,151). This rejection is unwarranted.

"Anticipation" means that the subject matter of the claims on appeal was previously known and was described in a printed publication, either explicitly or inherently. *Abbott Laboratories v. Sandoz, Inc.*, 89 U.S.P.Q.2d 1161, 1166 (Fed. Cir. 2008). Anticipation is established by documentary evidence, and requires that every claim element and limitation is set forth in a single prior art reference, in the same form and order as in the claim. *Abbott Laboratories*, 89 U.S.P.Q.2d at 1166. Additionally, an anticipating reference must enable that which it is asserted to anticipate. *Seymour v. Osborne*, 78 U.S. 516, 555 (1870). To anticipate, the claimed subject matter must not only be previously known, but the knowledge must be sufficiently enabling to place the information in the possession of the public. *Elan Pharmaceuticals, Inc. v. Mayo Foundation*, 346 F.3d 1051, 1054 (Fed. Cir. 2003). None of the anticipation rejections in this case satisfy the foregoing requirements.

The present claims are directed to socks for use in athletic activities having a foot portion

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 6 -

(1) and a shaft portion (2), the foot portion having a toe area (11), a heel area (12), and a tread area (13) between the toe area and the heel area. An air channel (25) extends from the shaft portion (2) to the tread area, with at least one climate channel (26) in the tread area (13), communicating with the air channel (25) for removing moisture from the tread area when the sock is worn for athletic activities.

A close examination of the Lambertz patent reveals a climate-adjusting sock which has an air channel (3) proceeding from the sole (2) of the foot up to the band (4) and which is formed of climate-adjusting net-type knit fabric (col. 2, lines 35-42). In the interior, the sock (1) is provided with a padded instep cushion or padding (5), which can be ribbed, and in the area of the shin it is provided with a padded shin cushion (6) (col. 2, lines 45-50). The area of the Achilles tendon is protected by means of padded cushions (7) (col. 2, lines 54, 55). The area of the calf is also provided with padded cushions whereby, in the example shown, rod-type paddings (8) are provided (col. 2, lines 62-64). The sock is also provided with an X-cross support band (col. 3, lines 1-3). The sole (2) of the sock (1) is equipped with additional padded cushions or paddings (10) and (11), particularly, in the area of the ball of the foot and/or in the area of the toes (col. 3, lines 6-10). Please note that paddings (10) and (11) are not channels. Additional support bands may be arranged in the area of the ankle, namely, a ring-type support band (12) above the ankle and below that, an additional support band (13). It is possible to provide another diagonal support band 14 (col. 3, lines 28-32). Please note that the bands (13) and (14) are not channels.

The Office Action asserts that the ribbed fabric of the instep area (5) of Lambertz is equivalent to the climate channel in the tread area of the present claims. This assertion goes against the common meanings of the terms "tread" and "instep". The "instep" is on the upper

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 7 -

portion of the sock, as is clearly shown in the drawings of Lambertz, as well as in the present application, and in common usage (see e.g., definition of "instep" on page 599 of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, (G & C Merriam Co., Springfield, MA, 1977), attached hereto). In contrast, a "tread" area is clearly understood in common usage and the footwear field as being in the sole or foot bed of a sock or shoe. For example, the Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary (G & C Merriam Co., Springfield, MA, 1977) defines "tread" in relevant part, as the "pattern on the bottom of a sole" (see attached page 1244 thereof). Similarly, the American Heritage Dictionary (Second College Edition, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston, MA, 1982) defines "tread" in pertinent part as "the part of a shoe sole that touches the ground" (see attached page 1290 thereof). In addition, the drawings in the present application clearly point to the bottom portion of the sock in referring to the tread area. The specification is consistent with this usage, as well. For example, the wording of last two sentences of paragraph [0027] of the present application are consistent with locating the tread area (13) in the foot bed (i.e., sole) of the sock. In order to clarify this point, independent claims 1 and 21 are amended herein to specify that the tread area is in the sole of the sock. As such, Lambertz clearly does not anticipate the present claims, since the reference clearly does not teach or suggest inclusion of any climate channels in the sole of the sock. The Office Action points to the instep area on the top of the foot portion of the sock of Lambertz for the location of the alleged climate channels. Consequently, withdrawal of this rejection is warranted.

Claims 1-8, 12-17 and 21-23 have been rejected as being allegedly being anticipated by Ogden (US 5,708,985). This rejection is unwarranted as well.

Ogden relates to a sock having a sole portion designed to enhance the frictional

Serial No.---- 10/542,557

- 8 -

engagement with the skin of the planter surface of the foot (column 1 lines 6 to 8). The sock (10) has a sole portion (24) knitted with successive courses of yarn with a thickness defining an outer layer having an inner surface and which further includes a number of space ribs extending in a longitudinal direction between the heel and toe each formed by knitting a selected number of additional courses of yarn which extend from the inner surface of the outer layer in a direction toward the instep portion of the sock in a position to contact the planter surface of the foot (column 2 line 63 to column 3 line 5). The sock (10) comprises a leg portion (12) and a foot portion (14). The foot portion (14) has a heel (16) at one end, preferably including a heel pocket (18), and a toe (20) at the opposite end. Extending between the heel (16) and toe (20) are an instep portion (22) engageable with the upper half of the foot, and a sole portion (24) engageable with the bottom half of the foot.

The instep portion (22) and sole portion (24) have opposed sides which are joined together along their edges to form the completed foot portion (14) of the sock (10) (column 4 line 38 to 48). The sole portion (24) of sock (10) further includes a number of longitudinally spaced ribs (36) which extend substantially parallel to one another from approximately the heel (16) to the toe (20) of sock (10) (Figures 2 - 4b). Each of the ribs (36) is defined by at least one additional layer of yarn which is knitted with terry loops (38). The terry loops (38) extend from the inner surface (32) of outer layer (28) inwardly, i.e., within the interior of the sock (10) in a direction toward the instep portion (22) thereof. The yarn forming ribs (36) is preferably Cool-Max, or other suitable moisture-wicking yarns, which provide exceptional cushioning and resistance to abrasion in addition to moisture-wicking ability (column 5 line 22 to 37). The spaces between and within the ribs (36) on the sole portion (24) of the sock herein are a sufficient

Serial No.----- 10/542,557

- 9 -

distance apart to cause the skin of the planter surface of the foot to move therein, thus increasing the frictional engagement between (column 3 lines 35 to 39). The longitudinally spaced ribs (36) are preferably formed with a terry stitch of suitable moisture-wicking fiber (column 3 lines 48 to 51). Additionally, the ribs (36) can extend continuously in a traverse direction from one side of the sole portion to the other. Further, one or more ribs (36) could be eliminated entirely, particularly in the arch area of the plantar surface of the foot (column 6 lines 53 to 57).

Comparing the sock of Ogden with the present invention it can be seen that there are no concordances. This is based on the fact that Ogden does not describe an air channel in the shaft of the sock that communicates with a climate channel in the tread area of the sock. The Office Action appears to equate the instep area (22) of Ogden with the air channels of the present claims. Applicants do not understand this assertion. The instep area (22) of the Ogden sock, or any other sock, for that matter, is on the upper surface of the sock in front of the ankle (see e.g., definition of "instep" on page 598 of Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary, attached hereto), not in the shaft of the sock where the air channel of the claims is located. Furthermore, there are no channels shown in instep area (22) of Ogden. The instep is illustrated as a regular knitted region on the upper portion of the sock (not the shaft) in the drawings, i.e., no channels are shown in the drawings or described in the specification in the instep area (22). Ogden does not describe instep portion (22) or any other portion of the sock as channeling moisture away from the tread area and into an air channel in the shaft, as in the present invention.

A *prima facie* case for anticipation requires that all limitations of the claims must be taught in the reference. That is not the case here. Since Ogden does not disclose air channels in the shaft of the sock in communication with climate channels in the tread area of the sock, as

Serial No.----- 10/542,557

- 10 -

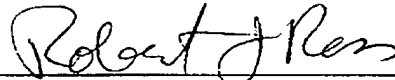
claimed, this rejection is improper and should be withdrawn.

Favorable reconsideration and allowance of the present application are solicited. In the event the forgoing is deemed to be unpersuasive, Applicants request the present amendment be entered to place the claims in better form for appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: January 14, 2010

By:



Robert J. Ross (Reg. No. 45,058)



WEBSTER'S
New
Collegiate
Dictionary

Copyright © 1977 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Philippines Copyright 1977 by G. & C. Merriam Co.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

Webster's new collegiate dictionary.

Editions for 1898-1948 have title: Webster's collegiate dictionary.

1. English language—Dictionaries.

PE1628.W4M4 1977 423 76-46539

ISBN 0-87779-348-4

ISBN 0-87779-349-2 (indexed)

ISBN 0-87779-350-6 (deluxe)

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18202122RMCN797877

598

NOTE 6: to spread (rumor) by indirect agency of another ~ W: INHALE ~ in-

ng or brilliant in a way or to a degree ination ~ gave an ~ performance as the y.

an animating or exalting effect <the sermon>

to fill with spirit: ANIMATE

in(t)-sp-sat\ in(t)-sp-sa-shan. Chin-

ator in-spis-ai-ar, in(t)-sp-sat\ n

insitute; insitutions; institutional

bi-ai-e, n: the quality or state of being

emotional or mental stability

adj [MF or L: MF, fr. L instabilis, fr. in-

TABLE

1) in-stalled; in-stall-ing [MF installer,

in + ML stallum stall, fr. OHG stall 1

or dignity by seating in a stall or official

an office, rank, or order ~ed the new

2: to establish in an indicated place,

ing, hence in front of the fireplace 3

service ~had an exhaust fan ~ed in the

is-shoo\ n 1: the act of installing: the

2: something that is installed for use 3

or base

in-stall\ in-stal-mont\ n: INSTALLATION 1

in-stall\ n [alter. of earlier estallment pay-

ment, of OF *estall* to place, fix, fr. *estall* place,

OHG *stall* place, stall] 1: one of the parts

of a building presented at intervals 2

as of a publication presented at intervals

1 story ~ installment adj

system of paying for goods by installments

in-stal\ n 1: archaic: urgent or earnest

request ~um writing to you at the ~

an impelling cause or motive 2: archaic

dividual illustrative of a category or brought

disproof of a generalization c obs: TOKEN,

op- and prosecution of a lawsuit: SUIT 4

tion viewed as part of a process or series of

is ~, to remain anonymous ~ Times Lit

ILLUSTRATION. EXAMPLE. SAMPLE. SPECIMEN

ma: something that exhibits distinguishing

category to which it belongs

adj in-stano-ing 1: to illustrate or demon-

2: to mention as a case or example: CRT

66\ n pl cles 1: URGENCY, INSISTENCE 2

ch: IMMEDIACY 3: immediacy of occur-

ANCE, ANIMOSITY

n [ME, fr. ML *instant*, *instans*, fr. *instans*,

fr. L] 1: an infinitesimal space of time; esp

erating two states <at the ~ of death>

2: month

MF or L: MF, fr. L *instant*, *instans*, fr. prp.

on, ergo, fr. *in* + *stare* to stand, more at

UNATE, URGENT 2: PRESENT, CURRENT

or related to the crime b: of or

seconds 3: IMMEDIATE, DIRECT <the play

in (1): premised or precooked for easy final

ed potatoes> (2): appearing in or as if in

~ culture ~ Cupidating... your image with ~

ed ~idebars ~ Playboy b: immediately

coffee ~ instantness n

in(t)-stan-ta-shun, -nyas\ adj [ML *instan-*

stans n] 1: done, occurring, or acting

ible duration of time <death was ~> 2

delay being purposely introduced <took ~

is abuse> 3: occurring or present at a

~ velocity ~ in-stan-ta-neity in(t)-stan-ta-

neity ~ in-stan-ta-neously in(t)-stan-ta-

neity ~ in-stan-ta-neousness n

an adv [ML, fr. *instant*, *instans*] at once

on (obs-ai) ~ at-ed: -ing: to represent (an

crete instance ~ in-stan-ti-a-tion \stan-ché-

ant-ly adv 1: with importunity: URGENT-

least delay 2: IMMEDIATELY

oon as ~he ran across the grass ~ he perceived

Theater>

videotape recording of an action (as a play in

played back (as in slow motion) immediately

been completed

ME, fr. L: equivalent, figure; akin to L *instare*

tags in the life of an arthropod (as an insect)

give molts; also: an individual in a specified

1: to act or establish in a rank or office

INVEST, ENDOW b: BESTOW, CONFER

& (OHG *inst* -sta-; -stach- (OHG) adv [NL, lit.,

1]: in the former or same state

in-sta-shan, in(t)-sta-shun\ n [L *instauratio*,

urgens, pp. of *instaurare* to renew, restore ~

599

more at STORE] 1: restoration after decay, lapse, or dilapidation

2: an act of instituting or establishing something

in-stead\ in-sted\ adv 1: as a substitute or equivalent <was

going to write but called ~> 2: as an alternative to something

expressed or implied: RATHER <longed ~ for a quiet country life>

instead of \in-sted-(v), -stid- prep [ME *in sted* of]: in place of

as a substitute for or alternative to

in-step\ in-step\ n 1: the arched middle portion of the human

foot in front of the ankle joint; esp.: its upper surface 2: the part

of the hind leg of the horse between the hock and the pastern joint

3: the part of a shoe or stocking over the instep

in-stigate\ in(t)-steg\ in-stigat\ in-stigat\ n [L *instigator*, pp. of

instigare ~ more at STICK]: to goad or urge forward: PROVOKE

syn see INCITE ~ in-stig-a-tion \in(t)-stig-a-shun\ n ~ in-stig-

ative \in(t)-stig-a-tiv\ adj ~ in-stig-a-tor \-gä-tör\ n

in-still\ in-stil\ in-stil\ v [ME, fr. L *instillare*, pp. of *instillare*, fr. *in* +

stilla to drip ~ more at DISTILL] 1: to cause to enter drop by drop <~ medication into the infected

eye> 2: to impart gradually <~ in children a love of

learning> ~ in-still-a-tion \in(t)-stil-a-shun, -lstil-a- n ~

in-still-er \in-stil-ör\ n ~ in-still-ment \-mant\ n

in-stinct\ in-stink\ n [ME, fr. L *instinctus*, impulse, fr. *instinctus*, pp. of

instingere to incite; akin to L *instigare* to instigate] 1: a natural or inherent

aptitude, impulse, or capacity

<had an ~ for the right word> 2: a largely inheritable and

unalterable tendency by an organism to make a complex and

specific response to environmental stimuli without involving reason

and for the purpose of removing somatic tension b: behavior that

is mediated by reactions below the conscious level ~ in-stinct-

u-al \in-stink\ -chaf-wöl, -stink\ -sh-wöl\ adj

in-stinct\ in-stink\ n, in-adv 1 obs: impelled by an inner or

animating or exciting agency 2: profoundly imbued: INFUSED

<a man ~ with patriotism>

in-stinctive\ in-stink\ -tiv\ adj 1: of, relating to, or being

instinct 2: prompted by natural instinct or propensity; arising

spontaneously and being independent of judgment or will <can

doubt of his honesty> syn see SPONTANEOUS ant intentional ~

in-stinctive-ly adv

in-sti-tute\ in(t)-stet\ -tyüt\ n -tut-ed: -tuting [ME *institutum*, fr. L

institutum, pp. of *instituere*, fr. *in* + *statuere* to set up ~ more at

STATUTE] 1: to establish in a position or office 2 a: to

originate and get established: ORGANIZE <instituted many social

reforms> b: to set going: INAUGURATE <instituting an investi-

gation of the charges> ~ in-sti-tute or in-sti-tutor \-tyüt-ör\ n

2 institute n 1 obs: an act of instituting 2: something that is

instituted: as a (1): an elementary principle recognized as

authoritative (2) pl: a collection of such principles and precepts;

esp.: a legal compendium b: an organization for the promotion

of a cause: ASSOCIATION <a research ~> <an ~ for the blind>

c: an educational institution d: a usu. brief intensive course of

instruction on selected topics relating to a particular field <an

urban studies ~>

in-sti-tution\ in(t)-stet\ -tyüt\ -shun\ n 1: an act of instituting

2: ESTABLISHMENT 2 archaic: something that serves to instruct;

also: INSTRUCTION, TRAINING 3 a: a significant practice, relation-

ship, or organization in a society or culture <the ~ of

marriage> b: an established organization or corporation (as a

college or university) esp. of a public or eleemosynary character ~

in-sti-tution-al \-shun-äl, -shan-äl\ adj ~ in-sti-tution-al-ly \-äl-

-ly adv

in-sti-tution-al-ism \-shun-äl-izm, -shan-äl- n 1: emphasis on

organization (as in religion) at the expense of other factors 2:

public institutional care of defective, delinquent, or dependent

persons 3: an economic school of thought that emphasizes the

role of social institutions in influencing economic behavior ~ in-

sti-tution-al-ist \-stet\ n

in-sti-tution-al-ize \-iz-, -ized: -izing 1: to make into or give

the character of an institution to <institutionalized housing> 2

to put in the care of an institution <~ alcoholics> ~ in-sti-

tution-al-iza-tion \-tyüt\ -shun-äl-ä-zä-shun, -shon-äl- n

instr abbr 1 instructor 2 instrument; instrumental

in-struct\ in-strakt\ v [ME *instruere*, fr. L *instruere*, pp. of

instruere, fr. *in* + *struere* to build ~ more at STRUCTURE] 1

to give knowledge or information to; esp.: to impart knowledge

to in a systematic manner <he had ~ed three generations of village

children> 2 a: to direct authoritatively and on the basis of

informed awareness b: to give an order precisely and clearly syn

see TEACH, COMMAND

in-struct-ed adj 1: being informed: TAUGHT 2: subject to

specific instructions <sent ~ delegates to the convention>

in-struction\ in-strak-shun\ n 1 a: LESSON, PRECEPT b: a

direction calling for compliance: ORDER <had ~ not to admit

strangers> c pl: an outline or manual of technical procedure

DIRECTIONS d: a code that tells a computer to perform a

particular operation 2: the action, practice, or profession of a

teacher: TEACHING ~ in-struc-tion-al \-shun-äl, -shan-äl\ adj

in-struc-tive\ in-struk-tiv\ adj: carrying a lesson: ENLIGHTENING

in-struc-tive-ly adv ~ in-struc-tive-ness n

in-struc-tor\ in-strak-tör\ n: one that instructs: TEACHER; specif

a college teacher below professional rank ~ in-struc-tor-ship

\-ship\ n ~ in-struc-tress \-strak-tres\ n

in-stru-ment\ in(t)-stru-mant\ n [ME, fr. L *instrumentum*, fr. *instruere*

to arrange, instruct] 1 a: a means whereby something is

achieved, performed, or furthered b: one used by another as a

means or aid: DUPE, TOOL 2: UTENSIL IMPLEMENT 3: a device

used to produce music 4: a formal legal document (as a deed,

bond, or agreement) 5: a measuring device for determining the

present value of a quantity under observation b: an electrical or

mechanical device used in navigating an airplane; esp.: such a

device used as the sole means of navigating syn see MEAN, IMPLE-

MENT

instead • insult

in-stru-ment\ -ment\ n 1: to address a legal instrument to 2

to score for musical performance: ORCHESTRATE 3: to equip

with instruments

in-stru-men-tal\ in(t)-stru-ment-äl\ adj 1 a: serving as a means,

agent, or tool <was ~ in organizing the strike> b: of, relating

to, or done with an instrument or tool 2: relating to, composed

for, or performed on a musical instrument 3: of or relating to a

grammatical case or form expressing means or agency 4: of or

relating to instrumentalism 5: based on or involving reward or

avoidance of distress <~ learning> <~ conditioning> ~

instrumental n ~ in-stru-men-tal-ly \-äl\ adv

in-stru-men-tal-ism \-izm\ n: a doctrine that ideas are instru-

ments of action and that their usefulness determines their truth

in-stru-men-tal-ist \-ist\ n 1: a player on a musical instrument

2: a student or exponent of instrumentalism ~ instrumentalist

adj

in-stru-men-tal-i-ty\ in(t)-stru-man-täl-ät-é, -äpen-äl, pl. ties 1

the quality or state of being instrumental 2: MEANS, AGENCY

in-stru-men-ta-tion\ in(t)-stru-man-tä-shun, -änshun\ n 1 a: the

use of instruments b: the application of instruments for observa-

tion, measurement, or control 2: the arrangement or composition

of music for instruments esp. for a band or orchestra 3 a: a

science concerned with the development and manufacture of

instruments b: instruments for a particular purpose

instrument flying n: navigation of an airplane by instruments

only

instrument landing n: a landing made with little or no external

visibility by means of instruments and by ground radio directive

devices

instrument panel n: a panel on which instruments are mounted;

esp.: DASHBOARD

in-sub-or-di-nate\ in(t)-sə-börd-n-ät, -börd-nät\ adj: unwilling

to submit to authority: REFRACATORY ~ in-sub-or-di-nate-ly

adv ~ in-sub-or-di-na-tion \-börd-n-ä-shun\ n

in-sub-stan-tial\ in(t)-səb-stan-chäl\ adj [prob. fr. F *insubstantiel*,

fr. LL *insubstantialis*, fr. L *in* + LL *substantialis* substantial] 1

lacking substance or material nature: SPECTRAL IMAGINARY 2:

lacking firmness or solidity: FLIMSY ~ in-sub-stan-tial-i-ty

\-stän-chäl-ät-é\ n

in-suf-fer-able\ in-saf-(ə)-rə-bal\ adj: incapable of being en-

dured: INTOLERABLE <can ~ bore> ~ in-suf-fer-able-ness n ~

in-suf-fer-ably \-blē\ adv

in-suf-fi-ci-ent\ in(t)-sə-fish-ant\ n: INSUFFICIENCY

treadle \ˈtred-əl\ *n* [ME *tredele* step of a stair, fr. OE *f. tredan*] : a swiveling or lever device pressed by the foot to drive a machine
2 treadle *v* **treadled; treading** \-əd-lī-, -līg-\ *v* to operate a treadmill ~ *v* : to operate (as a machine) by a treadmill
tread-mill \ˈtred-mil\ *n* 1 *a* : a mill worked by persons treading on steps on the periphery of a wide wheel having a horizontal axis and used formerly in prison punishment *b* : a mill worked by an animal treading an endless belt *2* : a wearisome or monotonous routine resembling continued activity on a treadmill
treas *abbr* treasurer; treasury
tree-sun \ˈtri-zən\ *n* [ME *tresoun*, fr. OF *traison*, fr. ML *traditio*, *traditio*, fr. L act of handing over, fr. *traditus*, pp. of *tradere* to hand over, betray — more at TRAITOR] 1 : the betrayal of a trust
hand over, betray — more at TRAITOR] 2 : the offense of attempting by overt acts to overthrow the government of the state to which the offender owes allegiance or to kill a national personally injured the sovereign or his family
tree-sun-ably \ˈtri-zən-ə-bl̩\ *adj* relating to, consisting of, or involving treason — **tree-sun-ably** \-bl̩\ *adv*
tree-sun-ous \ˈtri-zən-əs\ *adj* TREASONABLE
tree-sur-able \ˈtri-zh(-ə)-jə-ə-bl̩\ *adj* worthy of being treasured : PRECIOUS
tree-sure \ˈtri-zh-ər, -ˈtri-zh-ən\ *n* [ME *tesour*, fr. OF *f. l. thesaurus*, fr. Gk *thesaurós*] 1 *a* & 1 *b* : wealth (as money, jewels, or precious metals) stored up or hoarded <buried >> (2) : wealth of any kind or in any form RICHES *b* : a store of money in reserve *2* : something of great worth or value; also : a person esteemed as rare or precious *3* : a collection of precious things
2 treasure *v* **tree-sured; tree-suring** \-ə-hŋ-\ *vt* 1 : to collect and store up (something of value) for future use HOARD *2* : to hold or keep as precious : CHERISH PRIZE <she treasured those memories> *syn* see APPRECIATE
treasure hunt *n* : a game in which each player or team tries to be first to find whatever has been hidden
tree-sur-er \ˈtri-zh-ər, -ˈtri-zh-ən\ *n* 1 : a guardian of a collection of treasures : CURATOR *2* : an officer entrusted with the receipt, care, and disbursement of funds; as *a* : a government officer charged with receiving, keeping, and disbursing public revenues *b* : the executive financial officer of a club, society, or business corporation — **tree-sur-er-ship** \-shĭp,\ *n*
treasure trove \ˈtri-vū\ *n* [AF *tresor* *trove* lit., food and treasure] 1 : treasure that anyone finds; *specific* : gold or silver in the form of money, plate, or bullion which is found hidden and whose ownership is not known
tree-sury \ˈtri-zh-ən\ *n* 1 *a* : place in which stores of wealth are kept *b* : the place of deposit and disbursement of collected funds; *esp* : one where public revenues are deposited, kept, and disbursed *c* : funds kept in such a repository *2 obs* : TREASURE *3 cap* *a* : a governmental department in charge of finances and *esp* : the collection, management, and expenditure of public revenues *b* : the building in which the business of such a governmental department is transacted *4 cap* : a government security (as a note or bill) issued by the Treasury *5* : a repository for treasure <a ~ of poems>
treasury note *n* : currency note issued by the U.S. Treasury in payment for silver bullion purchased under the Sherman Silver Purchase Act of 1890
treasury of merits : the superabundant satisfaction of Christ for men's sins and the excess of merit of the saints which according to Roman Catholic theology is effective for salvation of others and is available for dispensation through indulgences
treasury stock *n* : issued stock reacquired by a corporation and held as an asset
treat \tri:t\ *v* [ME *treten*, fr. OF *traitier*, fr. L *tractare* to handle, deal with, fr. *tractus*, pp. of *trahere* to draw — more at DRAW] 1 : to discuss terms of accommodation or settlement : NEGOTIATE *2* : to deal with a matter esp. in writing : DISCLOSE — *usu.* used with *a* book ~ing of conversation *3* : to pay another's expenses (as for a meal or drink) esp. as a compliment or as an expression of regard or friendship ~ *vr* : to deal with in speech or writing : EXPOUND <food is plentiful and ~ed with imagination> <Cathy Beacons> *2 a* : to bear oneself toward : USE <~ a horse usually> *with* *as* *3 a* : to provide with free food, drink, or entertainment *b* : to provide with enjoyment or gratification *4* : to care for or deal with medically or surgically <~ a disease> *5* : to act upon with some agent esp. to improve or alter <~ a metal with acid> — **treat-er** *n*
syn TREAT, DEAL, HANDLE shared meaning element : to have to do with in a specified manner
2 treat *n* 1 : an entertainment given without expense to those invited *2* : an unexpected source of joy, delight, or amusement
treat-able \tri:t-ə-bl̩\ *adj* capable of being treated : yielding or responsive to treatment — **treat-ability** \tri:t-ə-bl̩-ə-tē\ *n*
tree-tie \ˈtri-ti-\ *n* [ME *treitis*, fr. AF *treitia*, fr. OF *trahere* to treat] 1 : a systematic exposition or argument in writing including a methodical discussion of the facts and principles involved and conclusions reached <a ~ on higher education> *2 obs* : ACCOUNT, TALE
treatment \ˈtri-mənt\ *n* 1 *a* : the act or manner or an instance of treating <the treatment of patients> or something : HANDLING, USAGE *b* : the technique or actions customarily applied in a specified situation <the new recruit got the ~ from a sergeant> *2 a* : a substance or technique used in treating *b* : an experimental condition
tree-tray \ˈtri-treɪ\ *n* pl *tree-trays* [ME *tretee*, fr. MF *traité*, fr. L *tractatus*, fr. L handling, treatment, fr. *tractatus*, pp. of *tractare* to treat] 1 : the action of treating and *esp* : negotiating *2* : an agreement or arrangement made by negotiation : (1) : PRIVATE TREATY (2) : a document in writing between two or more political authorities (as states or sovereigns) formally signed by their representatives duly authorized and usu. ratified by the lawmaking authority of the state *b* : a document in which such a contract is set down

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All correspondence and inquiries should be directed to
Reference Division, Houghton Mifflin Company
Two Park Street, Boston, MA 02108

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data
Main entry under title:

American Heritage dictionary.

Rev. ed. of: American Heritage dictionary of the
English language. New college ed. c1976.

1. English language—Dictionaries. I. Morris,
William, 1913—

PE1625.A54 1982 423 82-9346

ISBN 0-395-32943-4

ISBN 0-395-32944-2 (thumb index)

ISBN 0-395-33959-6 (deluxe edition)

Manufactured in the United States of America

PAGE 17/17 * RCVD AT 1/14/2010 3:26:06 PM [Eastern Standard Time] * SVR:USPTO-EFXRF-5/30 * DNIS:2738300 * CSID:3125801189 * DURATION (mm:ss):09:54 P.17